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It our fronds who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Dishonesty to Punish.

Nashville correspondent asked in THE SUN of Tuesday: "What dishonesty can Congress and the President punish?' We are not prepared at this moment to furnish an itemized statement, but makebold to suggest in a general way that the pigeonholes of the Interior Department at Washington are fairly dropsied with material for the prosecution and punshiment of scores of malefactors who have acquired swellen fortunes by a pigatical acquisition of raddic lands

It will not be necessary to await the enertment of that new legislation which the President so continually demands. The laws violated by these particular Mr. ROOSEVELT was the Governor of New York, The Hon. the Interior, found ample authority for the pursuit, detection and arraignment of "successful dishenesty"; and at the time of his sudden and lamentable retirement of its most important representatives great pity, though perhaps not so very much of a mystery, that he perceived at imperative, attractions of private life.

Very probably the Hitchcock scheme was not quite strenuous enough. We in the interests of our farmers. can imagine, indeed, that it did not appeal to Attorney-General BONAPARTE, who | cred at this meeting: cares for nothing less than "coveys." Maybe the President is waiting for that additional and heroic legislation so that he can round the thieves all up at once and slake his moral passion with a battue. | Manufactures But our Nashville correspondent may rest assured that there is a-plenty of disauthority from Congress to exterminate all criminals at a single stroke.

Backsliding Rate Regulators.

When Governor HUGHES vetoed the two cent railroad rate bill his opponents in this State and the corporation baiters generally criticised and denounced his act, and many quarts of ink were spilled erously sufficient for the transportation of a passenger. Particularly the Governor was urged to give heed to the he presumed to hold himself superior in knowledge and intelligence to those distinguished statesmen who had given their support to the two cent rate.

Now news comes from Asheville that the Governors of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have agreed to recommend the repeal of the two cent laws passed by the Legislatures of their States at their last sessions and to suggest the enactment of two and a half cent rate laws. The Tribune's despatch on the subject represents the Governors as intending to meet to-morrow in Atlanta to discuss the details of the new scheme and to decide on the programme to be adopted. Obviously the Governors have not been satisfied with the result of the two cent fare laws. It is not probable that they are solicitous for the pocketbooks of the railroads, which are not popular in their States at present. Yet they find themselves in the not entirely gratifying situation of being forced to undo what they accomplished with much rejoicing and burning of fireworks only a few months

This outcome of two cent fare legislation in other States was not needed to convince students of transportation matters of the wisdom of Governor HUGHES'S veto of the law passed in this State last spring, but the whole community must he relieved to realize that it was saved from a blunder and is not now repenting an action which would have been a serious mistake, in spite of the elements of popularity it included.

The Department of Commerce and Labor.

A commendable step is taken by Secretary STRAUS in his request for a conference with representatives of the commercial interests of the country. When the Department of Commerce and Labor was created it was made a sort of catchall for an assortment of bureaus having no special relation to each other and very little to do directly with the expansion of American foreign trade. Its work thus far has been on the whole efficient but largely routine, with the exception of that of the Bureau of Corporations. That bureau, as THE SUN has often said. is distinctly out of place. It belongs in the Department of Justice. Its work has been mainly inquisitional, a search for grounds upon which suit could be brought against corporations for violation of the Sherman act and other anti-trust legislation; destructive rather than constructive. The Bureau of Labor has of late shown activity in effort to adjust differences between wage payers and wage earners. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of

stimulate or expand foreign trade.

The Bureau of Immigration does an mmense work in its particular direction. The Lighthouse Board, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureau of Fisheries, the Bureau of Navigation and the Bureau of Standards have their special tasks, but they have nothing to do with commercial activities. There remains the so-called Bureau of Manufactures. Under this misleading title our foreign trade interests are presumably served. The law creating the department declares, as its basic provision, "that it shall be the province and duty of said department to foster, promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, &c., of the United States." This work, by the same act, is intrusted to a bureau lthat of manufactures whose province and duty it shall be "under the direction of the Secretary to foster, promote and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets for the same at home and abroad," by the collection and publication of data bearing upon the matter.

Here is the first weak point, and careful attention should be given to it at the proposed conference. The promotion and development of the "various manufacturing industries of the United States" may already be regarded as in very competent hands, namely, the proprietors of the industries. Statistical information regarding them is gathered and tabulated by the Census Bureau. The miscalled Bureau of Manufactures should be abolished and in its place there should be established a Bureau of Foreign Trade. a title which would at once suggest its work. The head of the bureau should be a competent man, and a good salary should be paid to him and a suitable appropriation made for the work of his bureau. There should be a complete and effective organization which would spoliators were on the statute books be an active and aggressive force in commercial affairs and a focus of information on all foreign trade matters. It THAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, Secretary of should be able to tell any inquirer where there is or might be a market for gimlets or inkstands or brass bedsteads or structural steel, and to "post" him on the general and special conditions of various about a year ago he had a good many | markets, whether actual or potential. It headed for the penitentiary. It is a mation regarding the trade and trade conditions of every country of any commercial importance in the world. All that moment the superior, not to say this could be done for our business men by an appropriation probably not exceeding 5 per cent, of the sum expended

Three specific topics should be consid-

The transfer of the Bureau of Corporations to the Department of Justice. The substitution of a Bureau of Foreign Trade for the present Bureau of

The organization of this proposed and the Standard are naturally mum. bureau on a basis of thorough efficiency honesty which can be punished under in the collection and dissemination of ment to spread to this side and encourage existing law while the President waits for | information about trade, export and im- | socialism here, Americans will feel a susother countries.

priate the really moderate sum of money in France, to whom the Standard is fond necessary for the work if the business of referring. Here and in the British community demands it.

British Socialists.

From sources of information not usuaction of various other State Executives ally regarded as "sensational" Amerion this question, and he was asked if cans might at present get the idea that British society has reached a parlous pass. The London Standard has been describing the march of events in a series of articles, of which this extract will give a fair idea:

> "By far the more numerous and dangerous see tion of English Socialists are for getting what they want by methods of force. The worst passions of the people are being aroused by grossly exaggerated statements of their wrongs. Men are incited to robbery and violence. A special effort is being made to undermine the loyalty of the army. Soon, if things go on as at present, all the labor organizations will, as in France, be in the hands of revolutionary Socialists. Men will be killed; whole districts will be reduced to starvation. There will be millions of desperate men and women in the country, and at last the time will be ripe for the coup 'de force--for the social revolution."

The Standard is as generous with this last word as if its aim were épater les bourgeois. It brandishes what it calls "the red plant of revolution" so freely that the firmness of the plant's roots falls under suspicion. But similar blasts of and a procession of ushers brought up alarm are proceeding from a good many other Conservative organs, and in concrete expression of them various antirevolutionary societies are being hurried into existence. The latest is the "Constitutional Speakers League," which will fight the Socialists on their own lines. It will have none but workingmen as members and it is building vans to carry workingmen lecturers from market place to market place all around the land. The 'british Constitution League" offers scope for like efforts to the richer classes. In an emphatic prospectus this society demands support from all who love England's glory, under pain of seeing that light eclipsed by the Socialist cloud.

No doubt Great Britain is passing through a grave crisis, but the character of the crisis is perhaps somewhat distorted by the authority we have quoted. There exist in fact political and social motives for exaggerating and misrepresenting it, and these motives should be taken into account in this country. If Great Britain is really falling into the grasp of revolutionary socialism the circumstance must seriously concern ourselves, not only because the close connection of the two countries facilitates the transfusion of any such virus but because we have a large quantity of Anglo-Saxon stock, and if the Anglo-Saxon mind in one part of the world is revealing a genuine susceptibility to theoretical socialism-a susceptibility hitherto supposed to be strange to it there is no saying how soon it may

display the same symptoms elsewhere. The party political motive for dilating this British agitation is evident enough. The Conservatives would make it out to be coextensive with the whole party op-

indispensable, but do little directly to who represents the same section of opinion as the Standard, informed his constituents the other night:

"The last day of the Liberal party has come. The contest in future will not be between the Liberal and Conservative parties, but between ourselves and the Socialists."

On the same night the Earl of CREWE, a Liberal statesman, denied in a public speech that the Liberals were in any danger of disappearing into the belly of the "reds."

"I do not believe that the Liberal party is going to be swept away by a great socialistic eyclone. I believe that nine-tenths of the votes given to candidates of more or less socialistic views at the last rtion did not represent anything like adhesion to a creed or even recognition of an ideal. I am convinced they simply expressed a desire for practical measures of social reform."

The Liberals are naturally resisting the Conservative device of identifying them with the Socialists and of then painting that devil in the most lurid hues in the hope of riding into office on the flood tide of alarm.

There is another ground for misrepresenting the movement. Class motives exist in Great Britain for attributing to it more of a socialistic quality than it may really possess. It seems that the movement might more properly be called democratic than socialistic. cialism" in this connection merely implies some kind of organized campaign of labor against capital, without going into any details about creeds or ideals. To represent the movement in Great Britain wholly or chiefly under this industrial aspect diverts attention from the important fact that another, a social element, exists there which the United States, for instance, is altogether free system endowed with large and exclusive powers and privileges. The various consequences of this caste element in a small overcrowded country are scarcely measurable, and it is probable that if they were no more present in Great Britain than among ourselves the alleged socialistic movement there would shrink to very small proportions.

The founder of the British Constitution League, Lord BALFOUR of Burleigh, emphasizes in a manifesto he has issued the to the high value of individualism and cannot be overlooked that, quite apart FOUR of Burleigh harmonize his alleged ideal of unhampered individualism with the presence in the community of a hereditary privileged caste on top? About the effects of that element on the present crisis Lord Balfour of Burleigh

Far from expecting the British moveport, with all other countries, and as well, picion that they are largely responsible information about the commerce of all | for it, and that not through any socialistic leanings of theirs. At all events, this An enormous mass of this information | country and the British self-governing now available, but there is need of in- colonies in their practical democracy telligent compilation, assimilation and have probably given more impulse to the classification. Congress must appro- agitation than the doctrinaire Socialists dominions overseas the survival of a hereditary caste system is regarded as an unjust anachronism, and the retroactive influence of the new lands on the old in this respect is not small and will

yearly become greater. Palpitations in Cleveland.

As the negro vote in Cleveland may decide the traction issue between Mayor JOHNSON and the Hon. THEODORE BUR-TON, both parties are naturally solicitous about it. The greater concern seems to be felt in the Burton camp. Special pains are being taken by the Republican managers to dispel the notion that the negro voters may show their displeasure with the national Administration by rejecting the Burton street car rate plan and plumping for a three cent fare with the Tom Johnson system of transfers. Nothing could be more respectful than the advance notices in the local organ of a negro mass meeting in behalf of the claims of Mr. BURTON to the suffrages of his fellow citizens. A long list of vicepresidents was published, then followed a list of secretaries, which was swelled by a goodly array of sergeants-at-arms. the rear. A clean sweep seems to have been made of the prominent colored men of Cleveland. Such publicity they do not often have, and they are expected to rally for the zone plan of fares.

To make assurance doubly sure the following notice to all concerned has been published by Mr. BURTON'S managers:

" It has been asserted by people in the employ of the City Hall machine that Senator FORARER and his friends are opposing Mr. BURTON. Efforts are being made to secure votes for Mayor JOHNSON on the plea of ' support for FORAKER.'

" In a letter to Colonel O. J. Hongs, received from Senator FORABER Monday morning, Mr. FORABER

"' I have not for a moment hesitated to make it known to all who have in any way given me occasion to speak on the subject that I desire the success of Mr. Buston and all others on the ticket

with him." "If you don't believe this statement, write to Senator FORAKER and ask him." This publication seems to acknowledge

that Senator FORAKER'S influence with the negro voters is potent as a consequence of his handsome and unremitting efforts to obtain a square deal for a certain discharged battalion. The Senator of course rose to the occasion manfully. He is not responsible for the base expectations of the Johnsonites and does his duty where he sees it. Nevertheless the Burtonites are having palpitations. and it must seem scandalous to them that the right settlement of the paramount issue of street car fares may depend upon the votes of their negro fellow citizens.

The Star of Oklahoma.

The framers of Section 1792, Revised Statutes, approved April 4, 1818, which provides for the addition of new stars to the union or blue field of the nations. Statistics live in an inundation of figures posed to themselves. Mr. F. E. SMITH, flag, must have calculated that it would and compilations of figures. These are a Conservative member of Parliament, cause a great deal of trouble and incon-

venience to national. State, municipal and all other domestic governments, not to speak of citizens who owned national flags for display on patriotic occasions not to speak also of American diplomatic and consular officers, if it were ordered that a new star should be put into the flag on the day of the admission

of a State. The law of 1818 provided that "the flag of the United States" should have thirteen horizontal alternate red and white stripes, and further that:

"On the admission of every new State into the Union one star be added to the union of the flag: and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

Oklahoma, which is to become a State by Presidential proclamation on November 18, will therefore not be starred on the flag for more than seven months after its admission. Oklahoma has already elected a Governor and members of the national House of Representatives. In anticipation of the birth of the new State a joint board of army and navy officers, of which Admiral DEWEY was president, arranged the order of the forty-six stars for the new national flag. In his book "The Stars and Stripes" Mr. PELEG D. HARRISON says:

"When in 1859 Congress voted its thanks its Captain S. C. REID, the designer of the present flag. a friend of his tried, through a prominent member from New York, to have a clause inserted in the resolution which would establish the manner of placing the white stars in the blue field of the canton, but this desired proviso was rejected."

The stars of the present flag are now arranged in six rows, eight stars in the first, third and fifth rows and seven stars in the second, fourth and sixth rows. Orders for that arrangement from, the element of a hereditary caste | were issued early in 1896 by Secretaries LAMONT and HERBERT of the War and Navy Departments to give Utah representation. Admiral Dewey's board decided that the new arrangement on July 4, 1908, should be eight stars in the first, third, fourth and sixth rows and seven stars in the second and fifth rows.

The stars in the union or blue field will form one harmonious and symmetrical whole only when New Mexico and Arizona are admitted. Then the field will consist of six rows of eight stars. The addisastrous influence of socialistic tenden- mission of a new State should be a great cies on that sturdy individual initiative boon to the flag makers and merchants. which has made Great Britain great. As A vast number of flags must be altered to conform to the prescribed order or the harmfulness of any socialistic tam- discarded for new flags. Yet it will be a pering with it, we in this country are en- long time before all the flags showing tirely in agreement with him. But it forty-five stars are retired; a man may continue to display the old flag and be from Socialism, a very formidable check a good citizen, and few count the stars. on the free play of individual effort exists | It will not, however, be wholesome for in Great Britain. How does Lord Bal- an Oklahoman, we imagine, to flaunt a flag of forty-five stars on or after the next Fourth of July.

It was not the 17,000 American soldiers in the Cuban campaign that whipped the Spaniards, but the 230,000 volunteers who remained in the camps in this country waiting expectantly and eager to go to the front.—From an address of Commander in Chaef Watter S. Hale to United Spanish War Veterans in Washington.

The failure of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba to contest the landing of the Fffth Army Corps and resist it to the death is thus explained: The portent of the massed reserves of volunteers in the American home camps warned the Spaniards that discretion would be the better part of valor. So General SHAFTER'S victory was more a moral than a physical one.

A haven of rest for the muckrakers and tortured sociologists has at last been found. They may shake the dust of these States Kuskwagamutes, a tribe of perfect men and women that has been discovered somewhere near the base of Mount Mckinley in the wilds of Alaska by Dr. George B. Gordon of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. GORDON reports that vice does not exist among these isolated people and they do not know crime. The proof of this remarkable condition is said to be that they live not forbidden by their priests the unvarying domestic rule is to cleave to one wife. Thus there is no family discord and no need of a divorce court. Tall and strong are the men and comely as lilies the women. Says Dr. GORDON regretfully:

"There are only 400 of them left. It is to be hoped for their sake that they die out before the white traders get to them: then they can die as clean and happy as they lived."

This paradise is not beyond the reach of perfect souls embittered by the imperfections of civilized white men, being situated only 800 miles from the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. One long drawn out sweet song is life in Kuskwagamuteland. There the square deal always reigns and there is nothing to reform. It is obvious that only the good should go to the land of the millennium up near the Arctic Circle, but the name o the good among us is legion. There ought to be a rush to Kuskwagamuteland when the ice breaks up in July.

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK of Pike county Mo., pretends to exalt his horn and that of his State because he has discovered a Missourian with a beard nine feet long and more. The "discovery" is no novelty. Thousands of Missouri Democrats, espe cially in the Ozarks, vowed in 1896 that their beards should never know the bar ber's shear until the Peerless was elected These devotees are not so faithful as they look. Vanity has got the better of them. They have given up all expectation of Mr. BRYAN's election and cultivate their beards for themselves.

Okra and Gombo

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My attention has been called to what I regard as a treacherou though perhaps ignorantly inspired attack upon the noblest dish ever devised for the comfort and exaliation of man. I refer to the gombo file of New Orleans. A writer about the vegetable kno okra refers to it as a vegetable discovered by the rench colonists of Louislana, growing wild i muddy, swampy places, exuding a milky fluid when punctured—this and a whole lot more of

nore or less estimable tommyrot. As to these canards I am indifferent. The okra can take care of itself. As a matter of fact, it fourishes in high ground, best in light sandy looks like cotton when in bloom, and converted to purposes of soup in combination with other vegetables makes food worthy of respectful atten-But when anybody the highest circles undertakes to suggest that okra plays any part in Creole gombo, meaning gombo file, I must ask space for a protest of outspoken urgency. Gombo file is a compound of fried chicken, systems, bacon, onions and rice, and the gelatinous quality is con-tributed not by okra, but by a powder of sassafras leaves remarkable for its rich odor and flavo It is a dish for Olympus, but there is no okra in it. NEW YORK, October 29. W. C. R.

An Exceedingly Orphic Poem. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT These sons of the devil are standing by While Man does all the work. They balk endeavor and baffle reform

And over the quavering voice of Hem Is the droning voice of Haw. NEW TORES October 30.

GOING INTO THE SILENCE.

From the Nautilus. The secret of the benefit derived from going into the Silence lies in the self-control and the rest to mind and body gained. It is a time for fixing and focussing the mind upon the real objects of life. The energies can then be centred upon the desired results to be obtained. In this way the practice of going into the Silence may be made of great penefit, Professor Elmer Gates, the father of more than twenty-two hundred inventions and a scientist of note, connected with the mithsonian Institution, makes a practice of an invention. I have been told also that

Edison works somewhat in the same way. More or less quiet is necessary to the inception of new ideas. You have got to still the mind and body and let go of the old thoughts that have been holding possession of your mind and absorbing your vital energies before you can conceive and Here is where going into the Silence helps you, just as sleep helps you. Life itself is cherished and prolonged by proper rest and relaxation. The people who reach extreme old age are apt to be placed and nious in temperament.

Dr. C. A. Stephens, who for many years has been attempting to solve the problem of living forever, from a scientific standpoint, says the first thing to do if you would prolong your life is to "rest your cell neurons until you feel that you have a full head of vim in the organism, even if a week or month is required for it. Rest and recuperate until you are in the best condition possible. This is the necessary first step, a head of vim to work with."

Might as well expect an engine to run without steam as to expect the body and mind to keep on working indefinitely without a frequent turning about and letting go, such as we get by going into the Silence.

THE YONKERS STRIKE. An Explanation From Sheriff Lane in Jus-

tiee to Himself and Governor Hughes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an ditorial in THE SUN of October 20 you refer to my conduct in the Yonkers railway strike and intimate that in some of my actions I attempted to compromise Governor Hughes. I do not object to criticism upon my actions

when I believe I am right, but I do not think it is fair under the circumstances to Gov-ernor Hughes to leave uncorrected the imion which you give in your editorial. At half past 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon I eceived a telegram from the secretary of Governor Hughes stating that a telegram had ome to him from the officials of the Yonkers Railway Company complaining that they were not getting sufficient protection from the civil prities and requesting me to make a full report to the Governor as soon as possible. As soon thereafter as I was able to do so I made a full report to the Governor of my conversations with the Yonkers officials and

gave him a full description of the situation. My telegram was sent off about 9 o'clock Sunday night, and Governor Hughes's answer, to which you refer, was received at White Plains at 1 o'clock on Monday morning. I did not in my report raise any question as to, my authority or ask for any advice from Governor Hughes.

About the time of sending the telegram I telephoned Governor Hughes that I was sending him a full telegraphic report and asked him if he had any instructions. I did not, either in the telegram or in the telephone conversation, ask the advice of the Governor either upon the situation or as to what my rights were, although I did ask him whether he had any instructions to give. His telegram, of which you published only a part, was the one received Monday morning, which I have referred to. gave him a full description of the situation

received Monday morning, which I have referred to.

At no time did I, to quote your editorial, "ask Governor Hughes what I should do," and at all times I knew my powers and appreciated my responsibilities; and I never wanted, to quote your editorial again, "to evade my duties and responsibilities," nor did I attempt to do so. I never intended, again to quote your editorial "to put it up to Governor. to do so. I never intended, again to quote to do so. I never intended, again to quote your editorial, "to put it up to Governor Hughes," nor had I any desire or intention to do so. I have had several occasions to confer with Governor Hughes or with his representatives, and I have been treated on all occa-

with tioverior that been treated on all occu-sions with fairness and courtesy.

I believe that the officials of Yonkers indorse my action during the strike, and I am sure that your editorial must have been written under a misunderstanding on your part of the facts of the case.

CHARLES M. LANE, Sheriff of Westchester County. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., October 29.

Evidence in Divorce Suits.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Lawyer" in THE SUN of October 4 said that "Divorce are regarded as civil actions, wherein only a preponderance of evidence is necessary to prove the act of adultery. It is only necessary that facts be proved from which the commission of the act may be fairly inferred. • • • If it were otherwithout laws, and that although polyganty is | wise divorces would be few, since it rarely is possible to caich the parties in Magrante delicto. It would be instructive to have some lawyer define the difference in the decisions of the courts on evidence sufficient to grant a divorce and on evidence sufficient to establish the crime of aduitery under the new law. STUDENT. NEW YORK, October 29.

> In a civil action for divorce based on an allegation of the defendant's adultery it is necessary only to establish the charge by a fair preponderance of evidence. In a crimecution for the crime of adultery under the new statute it is necessary that the guilt of the defendant shall be established beyond a reasonable doubt. It might well happen that the preponderance of which would be sufficient to sustain a finding of adultery in a civil case would not satisfy a jury in a criminal case that the defendant was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt

District Court Judge at 93.

From the Boston Globe.

Although in his ninety-third year Judge Charles
Field sits regularly in the First District Court of
northern Worcester, bolding sometimes as many essions a week in Athol and Gardn but do not lighten them, as he continues to main ain his regular routine of attending court in spite

of his great age. He can read a law book, a legal document or newspaper without glasses, and his hearing is but slightly impaired. His voice is thin, and his form, never large, is frail and light, but his mind is clear and alert and his memory tenacious.

He went West seventy years ago. He knew braham Lincoln when that great American struggling young lawyer and a member of the Illinois Legislature. He heard several of Lincoln's speeches in 1840, and is one of the few persons now living who knew him thus early in his career cast his first Presidential vote in 1836 for Willlam Henry Harrison, and has voted for every and Republican candidate since, in eighteen Presi-

Although 70 years old when appointed to bench, he has been in active service as a Judge pore than twenty-two years.

Michael Angelo's House From the London Globe.

It is odd that Italy, so jealous of the immorta works of her great artists for monetary reasons cares little for their historical associations. Eve dichael Angelo's house in Rome, where he designed his "Last Judgment," where he wrote much, and here he died, has been allowed to vanish, lea not a trace behind. A French writer visiting the entine with difficulty traced even the memoria tablet that once marked it.

From the Washington Star. "Woodman, spare that tree!"
We sang it long ago:
But just the same the woodman came
And laid the giants low.
We turned them into tables.
We chopped them into pegs
And things unique in styles antique,
With queer, unsteady lega.

We swept them from the hillside And from the mountain stream, And lest the aze our arms might tax We sawed them up by steam; We save at got busy
With geometric marks;
To ease the nerves that shrank from curves
They cleared them from the parks. Across a sterile plaza
The winter wind blows free:
On summer days the sun's het rays
Beat fierce as farce can be;
Ah. "Spare that tree"—the echo
Falls on the desert air.
But such is fate. "The state are no trees to spare. MOUNTED PAY.

Objections to the Dick-Capron Bill Not

General in the Infantry Branch. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An editorial and a letter from Captain Johnson Hagood concerning service pay in Tan Sun of October 21 have attracted my attent Officers of the army receive mounted pay only when performing duty requiring them to be mounted. Officers so serving may be of any grade or branch of the service. Necessarily officers of the mounted branches come under this classification, as do all officers above the rank of Captain in all branch While in active service a mounted officer neces uniforms, equipment, mounts, their care and constant renewals, so that the extra pay is justly earned and expended. When retired he does receive a slight excess of pay over the officer not mounted, varying from \$2.08 to \$6.21 a month, as stated by Captain Hagood. But let us consider the extent of this

The retiring age for officers is 64 years, by which time all men who make normal en-trance into the service have attained the grade of field biffeer and are therefore unted. "Infantry's" objection cann cern them. If placed on the retired list at an earlier age it must be for causes incident to the service, and the history of the army clearly shows that officers of mounted organizations have been subjected to the greatet hardships whereby their liability to retirement for cause was increased, so that the increment so dearly earned has not really placed them on a plane of equality with the dismounted officer in the vicisaltudes of army life. Few dismounted officers below the grade of field officer are retired for causes

and the reason for it.

life. Few dismounted officers below the grade of field officer are retired for causes incident to the service each year. A careful basis for calculation would show an annual maximum of thirteen, but actual records would not show half that umber. The percentage is so small that while their rights should not be overlooked they should not imperil the betterment of the majority.

"Infantry," as Captain Hagood so conclusively shows, does not voice infantry sentiment. "Infantry's ideas found expression for a limited period, but for reasons widely at variance with any objection to the enactment of the Dick-Capron bill. "Infantry" simply hasn't heard the latest news.

With reference to assignments, my army experience begins with my earliest recollection. In all this time, whether as a boy, cadet or officer, I have never known or heard of any one who on entrance into the service chose mounted service because of the increased pay involved in it.

On entrance from civil life or the ranks choice is governed by examination standing and existing vacancies, influenced by personal desire where possible: on entrance from the academy, class standing and the recommendations of the Academic Board govern the decisions, and since the field for selection is more open questions of personal desire, future promotion. Ac., exert such marked influence that cadets recommended for all branches have waived assignment even to the steff corps and requested assignment to the infantry. As a rule, however, vacancies in the mounted branches have the call, purely as a result of the superior attractiveness of the service.

vacancies in the mounted branches have the call, purely as a result of the superior attractiveness of the service.

The introduction of a board of officers to determine the fitness of cadets for assignment to the mounted branches will of course more closely limit assignment, but after the years of mounted instruction received any cadet desirous of such assignment should be properly qualified. ATLANTA, Ga., October 28.

Mr. Roosevelt Praised.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whatever the President's impulsive nature has led him into, no one can impugn his integrity of purpose. When the weeding out proce completed, the financial sharks and crooks are exposed and corporations are run estly, then we may thank the one man who has courage enough to fight a hostile press and the most powerful influences the chicanery of wealth can evolve.

Who blames Governor Hughes for the elump in the insurance business after the investigation conducted by him? The President has compelled certain corporations to do business in accordance with

the law's requirement. THE SUN stands for pure politics, but seems errified by the slogan of pure corporations. Yet regulation will never ruin legitimate usiness, and it will put a crimp in graft, NEW YORK, October 30. L. D. WORDEN.

Sir Otto and the Dragon

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: If some of your readers are in want of a little food for reflection may I suggest that they open the works of Thomas Hood and read his ballad of "Sir Otto and the Dragon"? It is too long to be quoted here, but I can give you the essential points, though it is many years since

A people who had been in the power of a terrible dragon welcomed the advent of a valiant knight, who slew the mouster. Then e entered the city amid the loud acclaim:

"Live, Sir Otto, who vanquished the dragon!" And in his train "the carcase was fetched in a wagon," and there was unlimited rejoicing. Every possible honor was bestowed upon the knight and be became a powerful ruler. How he used his power over the per ele may be inferred from the closing lines of the ballad, which are these:

"They all, with one word. That the dragon had vanquished Sir Otto!" R. J.

A Suggestion to Business Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: NOW bat the effects of the President's destructive policies have reached so wide a circle it may be possible to arouse people to take some action before the whole country is involved eyond retrieval.

A remedy lies in the hands of the bu men of the country. Let each one of them write to his Representative in Congress and insist that this undermining of credit and cone shall cease. The result would be that when Congress convenes in December the business world would find that a barrier had been erected to protect its interests from ill udged and ill timed action on the part of the Chief Executive. NEW YORK, October 28.

Semson in Lobi.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I wonder if this slump in the confidence and credit of the business world has in any way reminde anybody of the panic which seized the Philis tines when Samson, the mighty lion killer, fell upon them. He did not brag beforehand about what he was going to do: but afterward e seems to have given a candid acco his exploit and his weapons. See Judges

NEW YORK, October 29. American Automobiles in 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The states at "the United States produced only 314 auto-As a matter of fact, the company I worked for in 1960, still a prominent manufacturer of moto and there were several other large concerns then ! esides numerous little ones. NEW YORK, O-tober 30. MOTOR CRANK.

Old Age Solace. From the London Globe. One of the inmates of Towcester Workhous

woman aged 54 years, has applied to the board of had smoked seventy-one years and missed he pipe so much since entering the house she could not digest her food. The board decided to comply

The Jacks and the Trades. Jones wearled of platitudes Heard in the church Puzzling the search.

He sought out the President

So sought out a mi

He wearled of bickerings Statesmen would air and tired of the dickerings He turned from the sinister Longed for the light.

ching one night. (And got a lecture on

COALING THE FLEET.

ment Taken to Task for Discrim inating Against American Ships.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At this ime, when the Navy Department is preparing o pay a million dollars of American money o foreign vessels for carrying Government oal to the Pacific, steam colliers belonging to the United States are transporting coal to the Newport naval station, a contract which more than a hundred American built soh illy adapted to the coal trade would be how to-day, lower than the cost of using the A look at the names of the vessels now en-

gaged in this Newport business shows that he craft thus employed are foreign built ndeed twelve of the fourteen colliers owned by the Government were constructed in British yards, no attempt having been made o supply the deficiency in naval freighters emonstrated by the Spanish war. This incident adds but one more to the many illustrations which the Washington

bureaus too frequently furnish of their willingness to permit Americans to do the work they are fitted for and of the pleas they take in so arranging affairs as to be able to make demands under conditions that Amer-icans cannot at the moment meet. A ludicrous feature of this Newport coul

icans cannot at the moment meet.

A ludicrous feature of this Newport coultransportation appears in the report that the fleet of Pacific battleships is to coal at that point. Consider what this means. There is a navy yard at the very terminal of the great coal roads, that is to say, at Norfolk, yet these gentlemen who take such an interest in foreign ships and cry "economy" as an excuse for their deflance of our navigation laws are transporting 68,000 tons of coal up to New England and will send the battleships after it, although the fleet must pass Norfolk on its voyage around Cape Horn.

This is on a par with the methods advocated by this same Washington circle last year when it gave its support to fast mail steamers, which would have secured monopolies in their particular lines and cut out all provision for the freighters that are absolutely necessary to any fleet of warships. It is in line with the same department spirit that for five years prevented Congress from allowing private individuals, at their own expense, to build a lighthouse on Dismond Shoals, off Cape Hatteras, an opposition haver explained.

Having kept the Philippine business in the hands of the foreigner, having made it impossible for our vessels to secure return cargoes: having refused to accept American ships which had secured Eastern charters, and thus were enabled to quote figures as low as those of their competitors, it is not surprising to flut the Department offering a 50 per cent, premium for vessels which they know are not to be had.

EDWARD C. PLUMMER.

50 per cent. premium for vessels which they know are not to be had.

EDWARD C. PLUMMER.

BATH, Me., October 30

Local Self-Government vs. Centralization. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. As President Roosevelt is said to be a great reader and absorbs readily the good points of a book, I wonder if he has ever read Toulmin Smith's "Local Government and Centralization," an English publication. If not, let the following

wholesome pair of maxims from its pages illustrate the character of the work: "Local self-government is that system of government under which the greatest numher of minds, knowing the most and having the fullest opportunities of knowing it, about the special matter in hand, and having the greatest interest in its well working, have the

management of it or control over it. "Centralization is that system of govern-ment under which the smallest number of minds, and those knowing the least, and having the fewest opportunities of knowing it. about the special matter in hand, and having the smallest interest in its well working, have he management of it or control over it.

MOSES FOLSOM WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28.

The Night Court

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it possible that the voters of this great city. irrespective of party, can remain so apathetic and irresponsible as to make no determined effort to stay the proposed shortening of the hours of session of the night court? Can they view with equanimity a return to that saturnalia of graft which existed in all its naked hideousness prior to the installation of the night court with its closing hour fixed

at 3 o'clock in the morning? Regarding magistrates who think more of a little personal comfort than they do of preventing an unspeakable graft, nothing further need be said. Men possessing a more robust constitution and incidentally a greater regard for the public welfare should ROBERT J. LAWRENCE

NEW YORK, Octob

Burmese Sacred Cattle in Texas

From the Kansas City Star.

A herd of Burmese sacred cattle which Tom
Connor, a stockman of Gollad, Tex., imported that the variety will soon be found upon many of thes of southwest Texas. Borden of Pierce, Tex., and other represen-

tailve cattlemen of the Gulf coast region made a study of the Burmese sacred cattle in India before the experiment of bringing them over here was tried. It was found in these investigations that the Burmese cattle were not subject to the aplenetic, or "tick" fever, which is the bane of the cattle of southern Texas, particularly when introducing stock from

The claim is made that the Burmese as beef ant raise rate the equal of any of the breeds of cattle commonly found upon the ranches. They fatten easily and their flesh is of good quality. When crossed with other breeds the result is an improved animal both as to standard of weight and other

From the Daily Graphic.
The crab known as the scale-tailed apus was believed to have become extinct in Great Strain fifty years ago, the last recorded specimens being taken in the ponds on Hampstead Hoath. But now it has turned up again in some numbers in two ponds on Preston Merse, near Southwick, in Kirkeudbrightshire. About two and a baif inches long, the apus bears a very striking likeness to that remarkable creature the king crab, and this pecause the fore part of the body is covered by great semicircular shield or carapace, while, as in the king crab, it swims on its back. In the great number of its legs the scale-tailed apus has few rivals, while in the number of the joints which these share between them no other creature can compare. The naturalist Schäffer once emayed the task of counting them and made the magniticent total of 1,802,604. Latrellie put down the number at a round 2,000,000.

Sea Wave Cure for Insoninta

From Tit-Bits. For many years Lord Rosebery has suffered from insomnia. It is asserted, in fact, that his Lordanip retired from public life because he thought that the worry and stress of politics had a given the House at with his sleeplessness. After leaving the House at midnight Lord Rosebery would often instruct his midnight Lord Rosebery would often instruct his mid war. worry and stress of politics had a great deal to do coachman to drive him about the streets for an hour or two in a closed carriage, that being the only way or two in a closed court sleep. In the swish of the in which he could court sleep. In the swish of the sea waves, however, his Lordship claims to have discovered an effective cure, and when staying as Daimeny Lord Rosebery always sleeps at Barnbogle, a house 200 yards away. This building is on the edge of the Firth of Forth, and the waves lap the sides of the tower; at high tide the spray is fung against the windows of his room, Lord Rosebery says that Barnhogie is the only place where be can enjoy a good night's rest.

Tree Life.

From the Dundee Advertiser.

Brazilian cocoanut palms live from 600 to 700 years, and the Arabs assert that the date palm frequently reaches the age of 200 to 300 years. Wallen's oak near Paisley, Scotland, is known to be more than 700 years old, and there are eight olive trees on the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, which are known to have been flourishing in 1989. The yews t Fountains Abbey, Yorksbire, were old trees wh in 1132 the abbey was built, and a redwood in Martosa Grove, California, is a manifold centenarian Baobab trees of Africa bave been computed to be more than 5,000 years old, and the deciduous cypress at Chapultepec is considered to be of a still greater age. Humboldt said that the Draconna Draco at Orotava, on Teneriffe, was one of the oldest inhabitants of the earth.

The Joy of Artistic Creation "This," exciaimed the Father of the Gods, "beats

Herewith he hastened to spread the news

Subtle Method. Mrs. Knicker-liow was your husband cured of Mrs. Bocker-I tell him every night there